

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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New Champion

Willkie Applies Domestic Doctrine to the World

Americans must feel, after Wendell Willkie's stirring report of Monday night, that they were witnesses to the birth of a new spirit. For what that spirit was, we do not know. It is not, as you like, but earnestly, if you please, to snatch Franklin Roosevelt's slogan of the Forgotten Man and apply it world-wide to whole forgotten people.

The Atlantic Charter was well enough. Wendell Willkie, but what about a Pacific Charter? And the intention was plain: what about a charter that actually implemented all the fine talk of freedom and that was not designed to avoid the subject and preserve the substance of the British colonial system?

In his approach to this most ticklish of topics, Willkie exhibited a commendable discretion. Unlike others, notably Bob Reynolds and the editors of Life, who have dared to challenge Britain's intent to cling to what she has at the stake of the whole cause of the United Nations, his words had no undertone of friendliness or threat. On the contrary, he simply brought back his report to a state of mind, and he related it for what he believed it to be worth. And he believed in it, too, but that was opinion. The report was fact.

For the rest—our failure, despite the big talk, to place the implements of war in the hands of those who would wield them; our diplomatic indifference to inferior nations; the essentiality of criticism for our leadership and the conduct of the war; the absolute necessity of a second "fighting front" (the soft spots of southern Europe were a suggestion)—he was speaking a role which is cut to his talents and it is a role which ought by all means to be played by someone of his stature.

But for the main part he was a world reporter, and his lead, "the biggest political fact of our time" was about the world east of Suez, and the reservoir of good will there toward America which we must be at extraordinary pains to preserve.

Midstream Man

Design for Voting in Tuesday's Election

Next week the people of the new Tenth District will elect their first Representative in Congress. The choice lies, fortunately, between two men of genuine character and patriotism: old-time Democrats, and intrepid champions of their respective party organizations; the Hon. Cameron Morrison and the Hon. Chas. A. Jonas.

Between these two men, personally, we do not think there is a great deal of difference, and we would not put a word of disparagement on the one or the other. While neither has caught the fancy of the electorate to any noticeable degree, both are trustworthy men, eminently safe and sound. On the basis of the personal worth of the candidates, the little voter cannot go wrong. But a seat in Congress would be misassigned as a reward for simple individual virtue.

The principal question before the voters is, "Is this? Should we send a Democrat or a Republican to Congress? Would we send a man who would take part in majority or minority caucuses? Should our man be one constitutionally disposed to uphold the President and the Administration, or constitutionally disposed, no matter the self-restraint laid upon him by war, to oppose?"

The better choice, we believe, is manifest. One may draw the argument fine and inject a set of hypothetical factors, but the old adage still holds in favor of the Democrat, Morrison. It's no time to be changing horses when you're in the middle of a turbulent stream.

Three Gone

Half Our Original Carrier Strength Lost in Pacific

At first there were seven: Lexington, Yorktown, Wasp, Hornet, Ranger, Saratoga, Enterprise. Most of them were new and new, some of them very new. In a day when the skies had become as important as the seas, they were the pride of the Navy. If there was such a thing left as a capital ship, it was the carrier.

The Lexington went to her grave in the warm Coral Sea, finished finally by American fire. Off Midway, in a great victory, the Yorktown met its end. And in September's Iles, the two-year-old Wasp went down. Only four of the old regulars were left to carry on.

And the story which was the death notice of the Wasp carried more black news for Navy Day. Another carrier, unnamed, one of the seven or a new one, was severely damaged. That meant that four floating airbases were out of action, that we were at a more serious disadvantage than ever against the concentrated might of remaining Jap strength. It meant that our war in the Pacific was in danger.

There have been numbers of smaller carriers put into active service converted from other types. There have been launchings of new and improved carriers. How many are in service, we cannot say. But, if it once appeared that Japan had lost virtually all of her carrier strength, we was thus crippled for aggressive warfare, then we must confess that we too have suffered greatly, and must suffer a good deal more.

Bands Of Time

Sidestepping Date Line Makes Solomons Land of Tomorrow

To those who have frowned daily at dispatches from the Pacific speaking of the Solomons time, Hawaiian time and home time, we bring a certain relief. Though it be laboriously explained that a Sunday noon in the United States would be 6:30 Sunday morning in Honolulu and one o'clock Monday morning in Manila, the changing of the days continues.

The culprit is an Imaginary North-South line, scooting irregularly through the mid-Pacific, dividing islands and groups with frankish unconcern. Coming South, the line sees today to the East, tomorrow to the West. Its purpose was actually to divide clocks and calendars in behalf of Pacific residents, in line with U. S. and Oriental policy.

This International Date Line traces straggling south after a wiggle near the Arctic Circle, crosses the equator near the Gilbert Islands, dives down as far as latitude 30 South to Cape Horn, and neatly sidesteps to the West, cutting Pago Pago right between the Paagoes. That's to give the Fijis Oriental time.

The Solomons, Australia, the Gilberts, the New Hebrides and New Guinea, for example, all lie on the advanced side of the date line. Wednesday at home, Thursday over there. It works on a principle, this switching of days. To keep the diurnal revolutions of the earth in tune with the position of the sun, a new day had been added, or subtracted if you're headed West.

The deal was consummated, according to our encyclopedia, after man had come to realize that, if he could travel with the speed of the sun, he would be able to glide the earth, seeing three noons in a day, or even four, if he could fly day sun on the route, in 24 hours. Because simple arithmetic failed, and masters of 24 hours were invented, the majority of the earth corrected by adding another couple of dozes.

Confusion was first stirred up because Pacific settlers insisted upon importing their own brand of time from home. Russians, Japs, English, Dutch and Americans, never able to decide what day they were passing, asked for help. When it came it was never tomorrow in the Solomons, so far as we're concerned, and that's what we read in the communiques.

We thought this was the year for the Atlantic City crowd to miss the Statue of Liberty "Honorary Miss America" for the duration.

Once upon a time this great country of ours was stamped up over Henry George's confute tax, and now look at them.

In organizing the new and different post-war world, what's step No. 2, after turning Germany over to the scrap collectors?

Coup de Grace?



Peoples' Chance

The Time For Good Men

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON  
A PATHY—or what seems to be apathy—concerning the congressional elections next week is in inverse ratio to the real importance of these elections. They are not important in the sense of national issues. But they are very important in the opportunity to send good men to Washington, men who have the mental equipment and the outlook for constructive leadership that the war and its aftermath offer.

Political parties never meant so little as they do just now. The war has obliterated the usual opportunity for domestic issues. In addition, the Republicans, by their miserable leadership and lack of understanding, have deprived themselves of the opportunity to make their party a really useful weapon in adding the war effort. Republicans can still be useful as individuals, but you can't count on party ties much until it polishes off of its moss and fungus growth.

The superficial view is that the war deprives the minority party of its normal functions. On the contrary war makes an opportunity for a most useful instrument. But one can't say that a large increase in Republican membership in Congress would be a good thing. It would only be taken by the present fumbling leadership as a vindication of its past record, which is the last thing that ought to occur.

But for individual Republicans there is a big chance.

There is a chance to work with some Democrats who are doing a job of constructive criticism of the war effort. Many of them have disqualified themselves from this because of their opposition to so much that had to be done during the days that were drawing toward war. Their activity now would be regarded as miscellaneous obstruction.

But work like that of the Truman Committee in the Senate and the Tolson Committee in the

Under The Swastika

Four Institutions Fall

By Dr. Frank P. Graham

President, University of North Carolina (In an Address)

HIGH on Hitler's list of the institutions of democracy are early marked for destruction are the church, the parliament, the corporation, and the labor union. These four institutions are the social motives forces of the four main chapters in the rise of human freedom. The freedom of human beings through long struggle has been through long struggle.

The power of the great Roman Empire struck down the unrecognized and despised organization of early Christians but the little corner organization of lowly believers became the Church Universal, transmitted the ancient learning, rekindled Western culture, built the cathedral, founded the universities. The Church, despite its faults and failures, with its hierarchical and its conception of the brothers of men, and the sons of God, has been for the longest period the most beneficent organization in history.

The Church, in its turn of predominance, tried to block the rise to absolute power of the new autonomous nations within the ecclesiastical dominion. Then the new absolute national monarchies, having become entrenched in independent power, sought to check the rise to increasing power of the autonomous organization of the people's representatives in Parliament. Yet Parliament, from its struggle for collective bargaining with the king, and their written agreement, became the English Bill of Rights, which, since 1689, has been the charter of constitutional government.

The rise of the corporation is one of the basic chapters in the rise of human freedom. The corporation, as part of the commercial revolution and the rise of the middle class, was one of the pivots upon which the medieval world of the modern world, helped to overthrow feudalism and the fetters of the serfs of people anywhere in the service of people anywhere.

The English Parliament having become a stronghold of the commercial and industrial leaders, and an instrument of corporate power, prohibited workmen from organizing in behalf of better conditions of life and labor. The struggle of industrial workers for organization and the reluctant recognition of legislative

The Country Speaks

Pro And Con

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON  
THE mail laid out on my desk daily seems to me to furnish a more and more striking cross section of public opinion than I could find. All shades of opinion are expressed on every subject. A Salem, Oregon, auto dealer, Paul B. Wallace, for example, sent me a clipping of a letter in one paper last week, protesting sharply against my advocacy of a profits system.

This reader took the view that the profits system had broken down in the depression, that it was corrupt, unequal, unfair, and that we were going to have a war and that we were going to have the war. Mr. Wallace was exasperated about the matter and asked me to answer.

A large attempt at conscientious thought by that reader, or anyone else, would convince him that we all live by profits—laborer, farmer, clerk and business man. I think it is the Communists who attempt to convince such people that profits are ugly and immoral.

Of course, there are not enough Communists in this country to make any substantial political difference, except in one respect—the extent to which they induce good Americans to disrupt democracy and our capitalist system.

It is unfortunate that many established leaders express beliefs not thoroughly clarified, which inadvertently put water on the wheels of the Communist theory. Many good advocates of democracy have in the past publicly espoused causes which lead people to believe that profits are repugnant.

They did so for their own purposes, of course, political and otherwise—and they did not express a purpose, but they did not leave in the minds of some people, perhaps in the mind of the reader who wrote that letter, an idea that there is something distasteful in profits.

Only unfair profits are immoral, as everyone knows. Only cheating and gouging are the vicious profits. Fair profits are the life blood of all democratic systems, and the indispensable sustenance of democracy.

Another reader in Jacksonville, Florida, H. A. Hanson, took the position that many also accepted by some other people that this is the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. He is wrong. The rich are actually being abolished, both in Britain and in the United States. No new rich class is being created by it, or can be created in view of the taxes.

I think the war is a fight of each citizen of every class except one—those who would prefer to live under the Japs and Hitler than Roosevelt.

Other readers have protested my campaign against hate, that is domestic hate among ourselves. Mr. D. H. Butler of the H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, however, wrote:

"If you could demonstrate to people that there are only two possible ways for men to think, either idealistic, the belief in freedom as the basis for creating the greatest wealth for the greatest number; or materialistic, the belief that wealth can be divided among the people then you will have created these thinking people on the path of constructive thought."

There is no wealth in division. Wealth today is the ability to produce, to earn. Divide the Ford factory and General Motors or otherwise destroy their ability to produce and what have you except brick and machines for scrap sales. Each man then could get a brick from them, or a piece of a machine, or the pittance their sale would bring at junk yard prices.

Their ability to produce is their only wealth, and the only wealth of their me. And I think ambitious private management can make them produce better than political management by the government.

My effort to bring some constructive realism into the body divided problem of the Negro met an approving response from all except one Negro reader, who thought it proved me "a biased, senseless, mechanical parrot."

Obviously, she is thinking along the familiar theory that the way to improve the economic and social status of the Negro is to break down law barriers. There is bitterness on both sides of this question, the white and the Negro, and not without some justification.

But the problem will never be solved until the bitterness is dropped and Negro leaders can set an excellent example to their people, and the white leaders to theirs, by fair and straight thinking. There are good and bad on both sides, which causes each to look at the other as a whole with unforgotten suspicion.

Best solution would be to meet on a new common ground of realism, shedding both bitterness and politics, for the institution of a program which would give the Negro the fullest opportunity to advance himself socially and economically—and end political handling of the problem.



"Please be as jolly as you can, Sergeant, when you say goodbye to Doris to go back to camp—she has cried so much recently at soldier farewell parties!"

Platform Of The People

The Drys Reply

Editors, The News:  
WHILE in Charlotte last week I noticed a very vicious editorial opposed to prohibition. I am a prohibitionist for moral reasons, but if I were not, business considerations would be sufficient inducement.

We insure all our men, about 300, and in case of death over \$100,000. The new business we pay the family \$10,000 each. Since we insured this system, we have paid three benefits, and every one of them was killed on account of being drunk.

My opinion is that you are injuring your business as well as your cause by being entirely too rabid, and as editors think, so do their readers think of their editorials. I am writing this for your consideration.

WCTU President Says:  
Editors, The News:  
YOUR editorial, "New Dotes" has been carefully read and re-read. I wish to advise you that though I am a "Dry", I do not agree with your statement that "liquor is the real and only target" in Senator Josh Lee's proposed amendment.

Personally, I am interested in mankind and it is "For God and Home and every land" that I am acting, studying, praying in the position of my job. Please realize that I deeply appreciate the publicity The News gave our State Convention recently held in your city.

Waxhaw, N. C.  
MRS. L. E. BROWN  
President State WCTU